

TABLE 2

Comparison of biometrics of Lesser Frigatebird *F. ariel* and Christmas Frigatebird *F. andrewsi* (Rasmussen & Anderton 2012) with the Andaman specimen.

Biometrics	<i>F. ariel</i>		<i>F. andrewsi</i>		<i>F. minor</i>		Andaman bird
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	
Length	605–630	585–660	740–760	810–880	710–805	740–780	801
Head	128–134	132–143	160–170	180–190	147–160	168–180	156
Tail	300–335	240–340	385–415	379–450	375–460	395–430	458

specimen is longer than females of *F. minor* measured by James (2004), while the total length and tail length of the specimen are greater, and head length smaller than females measured by Rasmussen & Anderton (2012). Nevertheless, it is clear on the basis of plumage and overall size that the specimen is a Great Frigatebird.

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First record of Tolima Dove *Leptotila conoveri* in the Colombian East Andes

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Tolima Dove *Leptotila conoveri* is restricted to the east slope of the Central Andes in central Colombia (Hilty & Brown 1986, Stiles 1998, Chaparro *et al.* 2014). Historically, the species was known from just two locations in dpto. Tolima (Toche and Juntas), and two in

dpto. Huila (Isnos and Belén), separated by c.200 km (López-Lanús 2002; Fig 1). Recently, it was reported in dpto. Cauca (Casas-Cruz & Ayerbe-Quiñones 2006; Fig. 1), thereby confirming a historical specimen record from the same department (Biomap Alliance Participants 2014).

The species inhabits humid forest, secondary forest edges, shrubby areas and treed pastures at 1,200–2,500 m (López-Lanús 2002, Casas-Cruz & Ayerbe-Quiñones 2006, Parra-Hernández *et al.* 2007). Tolima Dove requires trees and shrubs for nesting, and although most nest records are from open habitats and coffee plantations, there are no data concerning success and survival rates in modified environments (López-Lanús 2002, Carvajal-Rueda & Losada-Prado 2011). Despite its apparent tolerance for disturbed areas (González-Prieto 2004, Carvajal-Rueda & Losada-Prado 2011), the species is treated as Endangered due to its tiny geographic range and presumably small population, which is considered to be declining due to habitat loss and fragmentation (López-Lanús 2002, BirdLife International 2014). Hunting, nest losses during coffee harvesting, and the taking of nestlings, are known threats (Casas-Cruz & Ayerbe-Quiñones 2006, Carvajal-Rueda & Losada-Prado 2011).

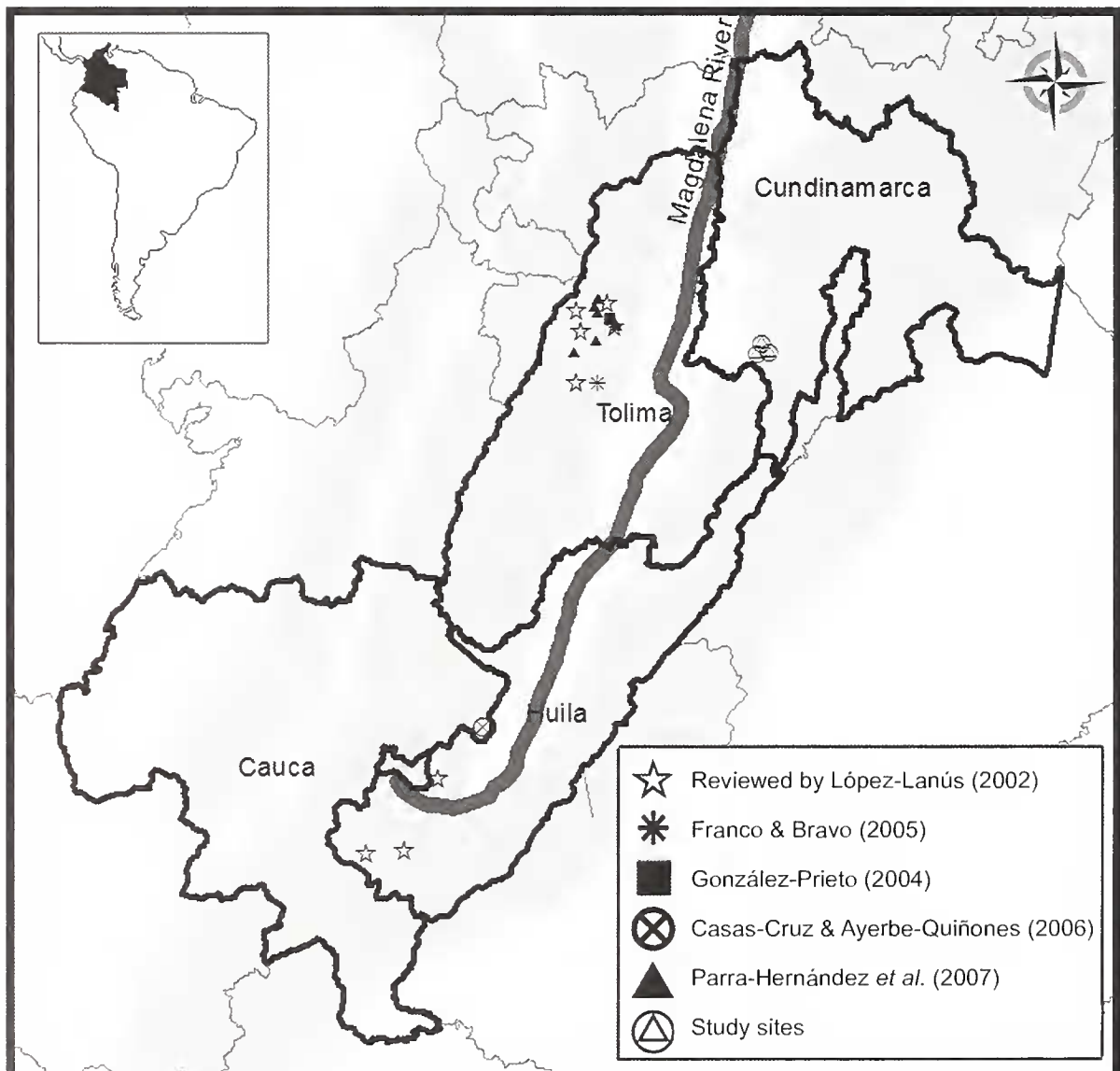


Figure 1. Historical distribution of Tolima Dove *Leptotila conoveri* in Colombia.

We mist-netted the species at three sites in the municipalities of Nilo and Tibacuy, on the west slope of the East Andes (Fig. 1). The first two records were at Finca Puerto López, Vereda Buenos Aires (04°21'56.23"N, 74°31'2.31"W) at 1,350 m, and at Hacienda La Fragua, Vereda Batavia (04°18'54.18"N, 74°32'19.29"W), between 1,500 m and 1,700 m, in Nilo. The third record was at Cerro Quinini Protected Forest Reserve, Vereda La Vuelta (04°19'31.13"N, 74°28'54.69"W) in Tibacuy, at 1,800 m. These localities are dominated by shade-grown coffee plantations, with pastures and small patches of secondary forest. In contrast to previous observations in open and disturbed habitats (Casas & Ayerbe 2006, Carvajal-Rueda & Losada-Prado 2011), we only recorded the species during mist-netting work and transects in mature secondary forest (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Tolima Dove *Leptotila conoveri*, Hacienda La Fragua, municipality of Nilo, dpto. Cundinamarca, Colombia (Ana María González-Prieto)

Tolima Dove was recorded in mid-February 2014 at Los Vientos and La Fragua, and in the first week of March 2014 at Cerro Quinini. The species was regularly seen and heard at all three sites until the end of our field season, in the last week of March 2014 (cf. www.xeno-canto.org, XC186618–620). The absence of records between December 2013 and late January 2014 suggests that the species went undetected, presumably because it was not the focus of our surveys, or that its presence in the area may result from seasonal movements.

To our knowledge, these are the first records of Tolima Dove in dpto. Cundinamarca and the East Andes. The nearest localities where the species has previously been reported are just 95 km to the west, but presence in a new biogeographic region is significant. Our study sites in the East Andes are separated from the species' known range in the Central Andes by the Magdalena Valley, which represents a significant geographical barrier for many species that inhabit premontane elevations (e.g., Graham *et al.* 2010, Gutiérrez-Pinto *et al.* 2012). Therefore, we consider it unlikely that the species dispersed to lower elevations in the Central Andes and moved across the Magdalena Valley. Our records suggest that the species might be continually distributed south-west from dpto. Huila, through the poorly known western-slope forests in the southern Eastern Cordillera. Its presence in the East Andes might represent a relict population reflecting historical distribution, or a recent colonisation. Exploration of other sites in the East Andes at similar and lower elevations is required to determine the species' distribution in this range. Further work at our study sites will aim to assess the species' phenology and the importance of the remaining forest for its conservation in the region.

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The collection of Maximilian, Prince of Wied, with particular reference to the type of *Falco tyrannus*

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As a result of research into specimens collected by Maximilian, Prince of Wied (1782–1867), held in the Collection Baillon, Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, La Châtre, France, one of us (CG) recently discovered that both the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) and Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden (RMNH) claim types of *Falco*